British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1062.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26th, 1846. (*Established in* 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

We read the following in the Montevideo *Comercio del Plata*, of the 10th inst. :—

To the Editor of the Comercio del Plata,
Montevideo, 3rd December, 1846.

Sir,

Will you be good enough to explain to me what is the real meaning of the terms Unitarian and Federal as applied by Generals Rosas and Oribe's papers and adherents to persons and parties in this Country? I would address the same question to the Editors of their papers by the first opportunity, and intend so to do on my arrival at Buenos Ayres. Indeed as this letter will doubtless meet their eyes in your journal, I should be obliged by any explanation that they would vouchsafe me.

It is not very long since I left Washington, and both there and at New York, previous to my departure for the River Plate, whenever I met with agents and partizans of General Rosas I was informed by them that there was no truth in the assertion of an intended extension of General Rosas's domination over this country—that the designations of *Federal* and *Unitarian* were only implied as the words import, to the different Provinces forming the *Argentine Republic*, and meant those who wished for a *Federal Union* rather than a system of centralized Government in one of the Provinces or Cities; something in short equivalent to our State rights, as opposed to the increase of power in the general Government;—that the Party distinctions in the Republic of the Uruguay were *white* and *red*, or *Colorado* and *Blanco*, and that enemies of General Rosas or Oribe alone accused them of extending the terms Unitarian and Federal to this State. Judge then of my surprise at finding here in two or three odd numbers of the "Defensor" published in the Camp of General Oribe, the very words which have excited animadversion even among the friends of General Rosas in the United States "Death to Savage Unitarians" at the head of papers, letters, &c., published under the eyes of General Oribe.

I fear it is immpossible to acquit General Rosas of some wish to extend his sanguinary and reprehensible party-cry, and to excite feelings analogous to its import in this Republic. For I have observed that he applies the term "Unitarian" to natives of this country and to this Government, composed as it is entirely of Orientales; but how can one explain the fact of General Oribe's adopting this watchword otherwise than as a culpable concession, and ominous consent to consider this country as part of the Federation? This I can affirm from personal experience is the idea it conveys to many, and it much injures his cause, on which I am not desirous of giving an opinion; but of obtaining information.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
An American Traveller.

Notwithstanding that the foregoing is evidently a *ruse* on the part of the loan jobbing clique in Montevideo, and only the "papers of Generals Rosas and Oribe" are invited to answer, as the pseudonymous communication has appeared in English and is intended to produce its effect abroad, we will volunteer the required explanations in very brief terms.

Formerly the designations of *Federal* and *Unitarian* were applied in the Argentine Republic to the two parliamentary parties which divided the country, the one advocating the Federal system of government, and the other the Unitarian or Central form. This was previous to the 1st of December, 1828, when the turbulent portion of the Unitarian party, seducing the National army which had just returned victorious from the Brazilian campaign, appealed to arms, overthrew the government and legislature of this Province, murdered its chief magistrate, and subsequently carried death and desolation to the Provinces of the Interior. This event was productive of an entire disruption of parties; the conscientious and patriotic portion of the Unitarians became merged in the immense Federal majority, leaving the scum to form the military faction which was afterwards designated by the name of "band of ruthless Unitarians," from their rebellious and sanguinary propensities, and the debasing alacrity with which they have at all times lent themselves as tools to the foreign enemies of their country. "Ruthless Unitarian" in these countries is, therefore, synonymous with rebel traitor and in this acceptation the term would be quite applicable, in the circumstances of the Oriental State, to the enemies of the legal government, even in the absence of the special reasons which render it so appropriate. It was not for any odd caprice, as the term *Tory* was introduced into England and subsequently into the United States, that the designation of *ruthless Unitarian* was imported into the Oriental Republic. There were good and perfectly intelligible grounds to warrant it. The cause of Rivera has been all along identified with that of the "ruthless Unitarians." When the latter commenced their rebellion, the former became their ally, and after their final defeat in every quarter of the Argentine Republic and their emigration to the Oriental State, he assisted them to make several incursions into the Argentine Province of Entrerios. In return, when Rivera raised the standard of revolt against the legal government of President Oribe, the Argentine emigrants, with Lavalle their former leader at their head, were the first to flock round him, and the rebel chief was as much indebted to their aid as to the intervention of the French agents for his final triumph over the constitutional authorities of his country. The usurpation accomplished, the connection between the two rebel factions became, if possible, more close; Rivera entered into a formal alliance with the Correntino anarchists, declared war against the Confederation, and, subsequently, in conjunction with the French agents, aided Lavalle to invade Entrerios and commence that series of desolating hostilities in the provinces of the Republic which ended with his death on the frontier of Bolivia. This coalition of the two rebellions led the legal governments of the respective countries to form common cause; and hence the term "ruthless Unitarians," the use of which has been previously confined to the Confederation, was ultimately adopted in the Oriental State to designate the common enemy. If there were any further proof wanting of the propriety of its application at present, it would be supplied by the fact that the Argentine emigrants, besides having been the constant opposers of the national will and the unrelenting protracters of the disasters of the land of their asylum, are still, although in greatly reduced numbers, the most cringing minions of the iniquitous Anglo-French invervention.

Now, as to the alleged "sanguinary" character of the so-called "watchward" *Mueran los Salvages!* such a charge can only be preferred by the grossest maligaity or the most supine ignorance. Just as in the motto *Viva la Confederacion Argentina!* reference is obviously had to the political existence of the Republic, so in the deprecation *Mueran los Salvages Unitarios!* the latter are solely regarded in their collective and political capacity, without the least reference to individuals. In plain English, as *Viva la Confederacion Argentina!*, idiomatically speaking, means *Success to the Argentine Confederation!*, so *Mueran los Salvages Unitarios!* signifies nothing more or less than *Down with the ruthless Unitarians!*—the expression of a wish for their total disappearance from the political scene. This is the sense in which the motto has been avowedly adopted by the highest authority, the sense in which it has been explained by the press, and the sense in which it is received by the people at large.

We have received files of New York papers to the 3rd of October.

The troubles in Illinois had been brought to a close, after some skirmishing between the contending parties, by the capitulation of the Mormons at Nauvoo. We give the particulars elsewhere.

As regards the war with Mexico no incident of material importance had occurred; but a battle was shortly expected at Seralvo between the Mexicans and the American advanced guard under the command of General Worth.

No official intelligence of the capture of Santa Fè by General Kearney had yet been received at Washington, but it was generally believed to have taken place on the 18th of August.

It is not true, as has been stated, that Mexico had refused to negotiate with the United States until the latter had withdrawn their armies from her territory and their fleets from her coasts. General Salas, who provisionally exercised the supreme command, had determined to refer President Polk's overture, to open negotiations for peace, to the Constituent Congress of Mexico which was to assemble early in December. In the meantime, the American Government had resolved to prosecute the war with renewed vigour, and decided to take possession of Tampico, with a view to facilitate the operations of the army of invasion.

Great Britain had offered her meditaion, but it was believed that it would be declined by the United States.

General Santa Ana, as will be seen in another column, did not appear at all reluctant to trust to the fortune of war. His return to Mexico had had the effect of reuniting Yucatan to the Republic, and this circumstance rendered the situation of the Government considerably less embarrassed.

There had been two more steamboat disasters. The *Ohio*, bound to Fort Leavenworth, with 70 tons of Government stores on board, for the Santa Fé expedition, had sunk, and, with her cargo, was a total loss. The steamer *New York*, from Galveston to New Orleans, was lost in a gale, and 17 human beings were suddenly swept into eternity. The survivors were rescued by the steamer *Galeston*, after having been floating about for 12 hours on fragments of the wreck at the mercy of the waves.

Don Felipe Llavallol and Don José Rabasa have been appointed additional members of the board of administration of the General Male Hospital.

Col. José Manuel Saravia has been elected Governor of the Province of Salta in the room of Col. Manuel Antonio Saravia, whose term of office has expired.

The *Gaceta* has published addresses from the governments of the provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Tucuman, Santiago del Estero and Catamarca, to the General Government, on the subject of the failure of Mr. Hood's mission. The whole express more or less energetically the same sentiments as those embodied in following from Tucuman, which we select foı insertion.

Tucuman 4th November 1846-37-31-17.

To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Encharged with the Foreign Relations and affairs of Peace and War of the Argentine Confederation, Brigadier Juan Manuel de Rosas.

When the odious intervention of the Agents of England and France on both sides of the Plata, placed in imminent jeopardy the liberty and independence of the Argentine and Oriental Republics, and that of all the others of the American Continent, the Government of Tucuman had the honor to raise its voice against the abuse of force marking all the acts of those Powers towards these generous and hospitable countries where all foreigners had ever constantly found laws protective of their commerce, watchful magistrates to guarantee such protection, and enlightened citizens who extended to them the most benevolent considerations. In consequence of the same, it had also the glory, as a member of the Argentine Confederation, of offering to Your Excellency all the means within this Province, with the personal services of its Governor, nothing excepted, towards the noble purpose of sustaining unimpaired the national sovereignty in its fullest extent. Since then to the present date, that determination far from becoming weakened has continued to gain strength and has followed the same increasing course in proportion to the rancorous and unjustifiable attacks of the Ministers of England and France against the two Republics which they were ostensibly coming to "pacify."

Notwithstanding that at present, in consequence of the disappearance of the rebel and degraded band of ruthless Unitarians by which a sister province was oppressed, the Argentine Confederation presents a compact and impenetrable body, powerfull from the unanimity and decision of her sons, invincible from the valour and discipline of her armies, and radiant with glory from the justice and beauty of the cause which she defends, without its being necessary that a fresh demonstration of sentiments on the part of the Confederate Governments should take place, that of Tucuman cannot remain silent, in view of the irritating proceedings by which the Ministers Plenipotentiary of England and France have latterly testified their personal ill-will towards these countries and the design to entail upon them all the evils which that ill-will suggests. It is impossible to look with calmness upon conduct so systematically hostile, and calculated, as would appear, to subject to a severe trial the characteristic valour of the Argentines and Orientals, and to exhaust the wise moderation of the illustrious chiefs who guide them in the path of liberty, independence and honour. It may and should be said that for each act of American justice or generosity, those two European functionaries make a return by fresh outrages and fresh violations of public law without stopping at means not even the most vile such as incendiarism, nor the most unworthy of men of valour—such as seduction.

If, therefore, the gratuitous enemies of both Republics of La Plata, far from ceasing in their animosity and hostilities as had been declared and prescribed by the enlightened Cabinets of England and France, continue with increased ardour and tenacity each day more bloody, that course of proceedings aflicting to humanity, destructive of the national sovereignty, and highly prejudicial to the commerce of both worlds, it will be no marvel if the Confederate Governments prepare all the elements of action which are within their reach in order to await in readiness the first signal to march which Your Excellency may deign to make to them whenever you may consider it a fitting time for all Argentines to rush sword in hand to the defence of their country.

That of Tucuman on this as on previous occasions hastens to inform Your Excellency that in this Province each citizen is a soldier ready in the same manner as his Governor to proceed to any point where it may be necessary to defend the national rights hitherto victoriously sustained by the army which operates in the worthy Province of Buenos Ayres. Over the ranks of these valiant soldiers a halo of such pure and American glory sheds its rays that all their fellow countrymen aspire to the high honour of appertaining to them. Among the latter the undersigned Governor, in quality of such or as a soldier, wishes that his services be accepted in order to be enabled thus to pay the immense debt which he contracted with the heroic Argentine Nation from the moment he had the happiness to be one of her sons.

The Governor of Tucuman is empowered by law to make the offers set forth in this note and guided by his own convictions and also by his patriotism he has taken the firm determination either to triumph by the side of the virtuous Argentines or to perish with them on that field where their liberty and national independence shall be destroyed.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

CELEDONIO GUTIERREZ.

Adeodato de Gondra.

ENGLAND.

[From "The Liverpool Mail," Sept. 12th, 1846.]

In her Majesty's speech, delivered by proxy, at the late prorogation of parliament, her Majesty is pleased to say that she receives "amicable assurances" from all foreign powers, or words to this effect, meaning that she, as far as diplomatic jargon is translatable, is at peace with the whole world.

Within the last few days, the following despatches have been received by her Majesty's government:—

"Her Majeysty's steam-sloop Alecto,
River Paraná, April 9.

"Sir,—In obedience to your orders, I have the honor to report to you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that on the afternoon of Monday, the 6th inst, whilst passing up the river in Her Majesty's steam-sloop under my command, with three schooners in tow, I observed the enemy assembled in force in the battery lately erected in the heights of San Lorenzo. At 20 minutes past two, I commenced firing shell and rockets, with a view to disperse them.

"At half past two the enemy opened a fire with round and grape from a masked 18 pounder, placed on the edge of the cliff, which was immediately followed by the rest of the enemy's guns, seven in number, all of them apparently long 18 pounders. The fire of the enemy was quickly returned from Her Majesty's sloop under my command with shot and shell.

"In consequence of the current and strong head-wind blowing, our progress past the batteries was very slow, enabling the enemy to keep up a smart, and at first a well directed fire with grape and round shot, for an hour and ten minutes, within musket range.

"Her Majesty's steam-sloop was struck by eight round shot in her hull, besides by numerous grape, but I am happy to say that on this occasion we had not a man hurt.

"The schooners in tow were likewise fired into by the enemy, and were hulled in several places. I am unable to state what damages the enemy sustained from our fire.

"I have the honour to inform you, that in passing Tonelero, where, on the 10th of February last, we were engaged in Her Majesty's steam-sloop Alecto with the enemy's batteries, and had five men wounded, I observed a large party at work, erecting embrasures along the edge of the cliff.

"I was enabled to make out ten altogether, three of which are finished. From having suffered by the enemy's fire at the aame place on a previous occasion, and having reason to believe that guns are mounted on the three finished embrasures, I opened fire upon them with shells and rockets, but finding they did not return, after a few rounds, I ceased firing. I enclose a list of damages received by Her Majestyis sloop Alecto, from the enemy.

"I have, &c.,
"F. W. AUSTEN, Commander

"Captain Charles Hotham, her Majesty's
steam-ship Gergon, Senior Officer."

"Her Majesty's steam vessel Harpy, off San Lorenzo,
Paraná, May 11.

"Sir,—In pursuance of orders from the Commander-in-Chief, I beg to acquaint you that I arrived here in her Majesty's steam-vessel Harpy, under my command, after experiencing this morning a galling fire from the forts of San Lorenzo, both of musketry, field pieces and other guns, within a distance of about 60 yards. The fire was kept up with great determination for more than an hour, and we were followed up by field pieces together with a large body of concealed troops, who lined the banks, firing musketry as we passed. About ten minutes before we passed out of gunshot, I was hit by a round shot on the fleshy part of the right arm, but am going on favourably, although incapacitated from doing duty. I am happy to state no other casualty occurred on board. The Harpy is greatly cut up about the rigging and has many musket-balls and grape in her hull, funnel, topsides, and boats.

"I beg you will bring to the favourable notice of the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Bruce, mate, who took charge of the ship when I was wounded, and also Mr. Ward, second master, for his cool and steady conduct in attending to the steering of the Harpy; as also the other officers and men under my command, for the able assistance they rendered in their respective duties. The pilot behaved with great credit, and has proved himself so far an excellent pilot. I have, &c.

"E. H. B. PROCTOR, Lieutenant Commanding.

"Captain Charles Hotham, her Majesty's frigate
Gorgon, Senior officer, Paraná."

"Her Majesty's steam vessel Lizard, above Fort
Lorenzo, River Paraná, 5 p. m., April 21.

"Sir,—I have the honour to state, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that this morning, at the distance of six miles from Lorenzo, I observed large batteries had been erected on a commanding point, and that the adjacent coast was lined with artillery and field pieces. At half-past eleven a. m., the southern batteries opened a heavy fire, and on approaching nearer the other batteries and artillery commenced a quick and well directed fire also, which was returned by the Lizard by rockets and the forecastle gun, until the rocket stand was shot away, and the gun could no longer be elevated sufficiently to bear on the enemy; at the same time the heavy shot, grape and musquetry riddling the vessel from stem to stern, I ordered the officers and men to go below, but the step, I regret to say, had not the desired effect, two officers being killed in the gun-room.

"The Lizard received seven shots between wind and water, besides nine cannon, fourteen grape, and forty one musket balls in the hull and bulwarks, and seven cannon and grape in the funnel and steam pipe.

"The boats, mainmast, and rigging, fore and aft, are shot through and through by cannon.

"I hoisted three ensigns before we entered the fire, and rejoice to state came out with two flying, only hav ing one at the main shot away.

"The firing commenced at half past 11 a. m., and continued with rapidity until 25 minutes past one p.m.; the wind and current strong against us, and great quantity of water in the hold, delayed us much in passing I beg to say the officers evinced great coolness, particularly John Trillia, the pilot, who conned the vessel with great judgment through the whole of the action.

"A list of the killed and wounded are named in the margin.

"Killed,—Mr. Barnes, clerk in charge; Mr. Webb, master's assistant; William Fox, able seaman; Charles Williams, able seaman.

"Slightly wounded.—Mr. Miller, assistant surgeon, and three men. I have, &c.,

"H. M. TYLDEN.

"Lieutenant, commanding the Lizard."

We are in a state of peace, rejoicing in "amicable assurances" are we? Here is a return of killed and wounded—the loss of British vessels—of batteries blazing upon our ships of war—of riddled hulls and disabled masts—and a profusion of Congreve rockets and shells playing havoc with unknown enemies—friends, rather, we should call them, for we are at peace with all the world!

It appears from an examination of the details, that a British naval and military armament, in conjunction with, or similarly constructed, French force, is carrying on a destructive and perilous war in the River Plate, for what object we have yet to learn, inasmuch as General Rosas, and the republic of Buenos Ayres, are the objects of British hostility, without a reason being assigned, a grievance asserted, or a formal declaration of war duly proclaimed.

This may be one of the Duke of Wellington's "little wars," which he has uniformly deprecated as being disgraceful to a powerful nation. In that case, it must provoke the indignation of every honorable man. It is calculated to bring England into contempt; for it exhibits her in the light of fighting for trifles, and seeking glory in holes and corners, while a nobler prey escape sunharmed and unchallenged, undermining our commerce, and excluding us, under false pretences, and by dishonest aggressions, from a large portion of South America, on the Atlantic as well as the Pacific shores.

The most singular feature of this incomprehensible war is, that the English and French squadrons are equally and mutually engaged in it. What community of feeling or interest binds these parties together we cannot conjecture. It does look strange that, while the naval force of England is keeping that of France in check, upon just grounds of jealously, if not of serious gronuds of usurpation on the part of Louis Philippe, King of the French, in Tahiti and that group of islands in the Pacific, the same two powers should be, to use a vulgar term, as "thick as thieves" in the River Plate, perpetrating murder without a single remonstrance being made, and doing all the devastations of war without a formal and legal declaration.

Has General Rosas, Pesident of the Republic of Buenos Ayres, done any wrong or injury to the trade and commerce of England, in violation of treaties or honourable engagements? If so, let him be reclaimed to justice, or punished according to the laws of nations, by all the offensive means that the British crown can command. But this is not alledged. It may be inferred by our acts, but, with all due submission, we assert, that no power however questionable, or policy, however censurable, should be treated by Great Britain in a manner repulsive to the spirit of her laws, and irreconcilable to her high notions of justice.

But here is another anomly. The French forces are amicably operative with the English in this ignoble but sanguinary contest. Why are they so? We know that France is anxious to extend her commerce, and found new establishments all over the world. We know also, that she is ambitiuos

and bold enough to do this in disregard of the ascendancy which England has already acquired. But why should England play a part so dishonourable as to aid France in her aggressions for the sake of peace? Why should she profess friendship, and watch her with the vigilance of a sheriff's officer? Why should she countenance unjust aggrandisement, in order to qualify its exactions, or retard its movements? Would it not be better to solicit or extort terms at home, or go to war at once, not for petty importunities relative to trade and French vanity, but for definite and clear purposes, about which the high contracting parties wound understand the issue.

We are missionaries of peace. We would the world could comprehend and fully appreciate its blessings in a Christian spirit. But we dislike all compromises on the principle that they really give satisfaction to either party. The war in the River Plate is purely of Aberdeen origin—a want of firmness—a caution that is cowardly—a fondness for compromises, always a sure symptom of national declension. If England had any grievances to bring against the government of General Rosas and the republic of Buenos Ayres, surely she could assert her own rights, and avenge her own wrongs, without the assistance of a French fleet. If she cannot do this single handed, then she loses cast, and sinks from the first rate to a secondary position among the nations of Europe. Lord Aberdeen thought differently, and we see the result—a war without excuse—the loss of ships and men for no legitimate object—a war which is piracy and robbery—and "amicable assurances" which are ——.

UNITED STATES.

From the St. Louis Union of Sept. 19th.

Highly important from Nauvoo—the War ended.—The *Alvarado* arrived this morning at eleven o'clock from Keokuk, bringing intelligenoe from Nauvoo, up to Friday morning. Some skirmishing took place on Tuesday, but so far as can be ascertained, nothing serious resulted. During Wednesday, negotiations were in progress between the parties; and on Tuesday morning, it was finally concluded that the besieged, or those of them who had taken part in the hostilities of the few days previous, should at once capitulate, lay down their arms, and leave the City and State within five days. The number embraced in the requirement is variously estimated at from three to seven hundred, about one hundred and fifty only of whom are Mormons.

On Tuesday evening the mobocrats marched in, and took formal possession of the city. The steamboat *Osprey* had already left for Strangetown, a Mormon settlement in Wiskonsan, crowded with passengers. The *Alvarado* brought a number of the proscribed citizens to this place. Some of them go eastward. A committee of five are to remain to dispose of the property yet belonging to the community.

The total of killed and wounded in the different skirmishes is not yet ascertained, but it is believed to be not very great. Capt. Smith, of Carthage, died of his wounds before reaching home. Several others of the Anties, and a few of the new citizens, are also said to have been mortally wounded. *No property has been, or is to be destroyed*—although a strong disposition existed, with many of the Anties, to destroy the Temple.

Thus are we called upon to record another triumph of the spirit of misrule and outlawry.

From the St. Louis Republican of Sept. 21.

The Mormons.—We have a most dismal account of the condition of the Mormons who undertook to migrate to California, but stopped at a place agreed on between them and Col. Allen, when the latter was desirous of raising a battallion of infantry from among them. They were to locate on the Platte river, and there to remain for an indefinite period of time. They attempted to raise a crop for their subsistence, but failed to do so, and have abandoned the Platte, and are now at Bellevue, on the Missouri river, near the Council Bluffs. They are said to be in a starving condition, and nothing but the aid of the government, during the coming winter, will save many of them from death. President Polk, it is understood, some time ago dispatched an agent to their camp, to inquire into their condition—probably with a view of granting them some relief—and he is said to have returned to the city in the Gen. Brooke.

From the St. Louis Union Sept. 22nd.

Later from Nauvoo.—The New Haven got down last evening, bringing a number of families from Nauvoo. All was quiet at that place on Saturday, when they left. But very few of the proscribed citizens remained, and they were preparing to leave as speedily as possible. Among the passengers on the New Haven were Mr. Robbins and family, and Mrs. Carlisle Smith, the latter a highly intelligent lady, the widow of a brother of the murdered Joseph and Hyram Smith. They intend making this city their residence. Mr. Robbins was keeper of the Temple, and incurred, as such, the especial odium of the "old citizens." At Keokuk, as the party descended, he barely escaped assasination.

From a gentleman who was in Nauvoo when the Anties entered, we learn that their number was sixteen hundred and twenty-five, and that their train of baggage waggons numbered over one hundred. It is supposed that they suffered severely, during the skirmishing of the three days. Some persons who were lying sick in a house near the outposts, aver, that they saw more than twenty wounded men borne from the field, after the fight of Friday.

The few Mormons yet remaining, as well as many that they have left, are in quite a wretched condition. They have barely the means of sustaining existence. The philanthropic John Wood had left Quincy with a quantity of provisions for their relief.

One of the stipulations of the *treaty*, (if so the terms of capitulation might be called,) was, that the Mormons should receive their arms, as they crossed the river. This had been complied with.

The following are the names of the wounded on the part of the Anti-Mormons, in the battle on Saturday:

Humphreys, of Fountain Green, died twelve hours after the battle; Thompson, of same place, wounded in the arm; Col. Smith, of Carthage, in the throat, Mr. Welsh, of McDonough county, in the thigh; George Weir, of Warsaw, in the neck; Mr. Kennedy, of Augusta, in the shoulder; Mr. Rogers, of Ursa, Adams county.

In the skirmish on Sunday,——Windsor, Esq. of Nauvoo, was wounded badly.

In the camp on Monday, Dr. Greiger of Nauvoo, Mr. Crooks of Chili, and Mr. Stinson of Brown county.

Three of the above were merely scratched.

The wounded are all doing well.

MEXICO.

The Mexican papers contain two documents which serve to illustrate the position and designs of General Santa Anna. One is a long address to the Mexican nation, dated on the 16th of August; the other, his reply to Gen. Salas, dated the 20th. He disavows any selfish, personal ends, in returning to the Republic at the call of his countrymen. The objects at which he aims are, he says, the internal peace of the country, the integrity of the national territory, and the formation of a vigorous administration founded upon the free suffrages of the people. He reviews the progress of events during his exile. In his forced retirement he saw the country threatened by two great evils—the hostile designs of the United States upon a portion of its territory, and secondly, the scheme of reducing Mexico to the domination of her old European masters, which he first saw clearly developed in October in a leading journal of Europe [the Times.] He next reviews the administration of Paredes, as it bore particularly on these two questions. He charges him with the neglect of the frontier, and the loss of the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, while he was really plotting the introduction of a monarchy. The late professions of Paredes in favour of a republican system, he denounces as hypocritical and false. He then comes to suggest in general terms, a remedy for the evils of the country. The true remedy lies, he says, in the removal of the the control of Minorities. Hitherto the nation has been governed by small factions; he would have the supremacy of the national will, freely expressed, at once put in force. He suggests that the Congress which has been called shonld be empowered not only to form a constitution for the nation, but that it should have control over every branch of the public administration of general interest which comes within the scope of legislative power, and that the executive power should be exercised in entire subordination to its behests. Until the Congress should meet, he would have the internal administration of the Departments, and the course of the executive governed by the constitution of 1824.

In his reply to Salas on the 20th of August he reiterates these views in a different form, but without imparing their substance. He accepts the trust which is formally devolved upon him by Salas, and approves of the acts of the latter, especially in sending forward all the troops to Monterey, New Mexico ond California, and in summoning a Congress for the 6th of December. These, he says, are the two first wants of the nation, the formation of a constitution for the country, and the purification of the soil of the country from foreign invaders. These ends gained, he will gladly lay down his power. My functions will cease, he says, when I have re-established the nation in its rights; when I see its destinies controlled by its legitimate representatives, *and when I may be able, by the blessing of Heaven, to lay at the feet of the national representation laurels plucked on the banks of the Sabine.*—all of which must be due to the force and the will of the Mexican people.

Gen. Salas, who had previously ordered the Governors of different departments to be guided explicitly by the directions of Santa Anna, on the 22nd of August, issues a *Bando Nacional*, or edict, countersigned by Señor Monasterio, *then* at the head of the State Department, and addressed to Gen. Cortina, the Governor of the State of Mexico. This edict embodies the views of Santa Anna. The following is a brief synopsis of its provisions.

First. Until the new Constitution shall be adopted, that of the year 1824 shall be in full force in every particnlar in which it is not repugnant to the plan of the citadel of Mexico of the 4th of August, and in which the present anomalous situation of the country will allow it to apply.

Secondly. The functions of the assemblies of the Departments and of the existing councils of Government are thereby declared to be at an end.

Thirdly. The present Governors of Departments are to remain in the exercise of their functions, and to be known as the Governors of the States.

Fourthly. Governors of new Departments, without constitutions, will be regulated by those of the States whose capital are nearest.

Fifthly. As these functionaries have no legitimate title to power, it is declared that they owe their existence to the political movement which is to regenerate the country, and consequently the General-in-Chief can replace them, as may best conduce to the interest of the "movement."

Advertisement.

GENUINE CURRIE POWDER.

JUST received at the store No. 46 Calle de la Reconquista, together with the following articles of very superior quality viz,
Raspberry vinegar.
Cayenne pepper.
Mushroom catsup.
India soy.
Harvey's sauce.
Essence Anchovies
Also a variety of pickles and preserved fruits. A few dozen of very superior Madeira and old Port wine.

Dec 12 e2

Mower.

A STEADY, sober man, understanding perfectly the management of the scythe, and who would make himself generally useful, may hear of a permanent situation, on fair wages by applying at No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

N. B. Certificates as to sobriety and capacity will be required.

For Sale.

A few hogsheads and barrels of excellent brandy.
Superior old bottled Port wine.
Best London ale and porter.
Green and black tea.
Baling cloth 40 inches wide at moderate prices. Apply at No. 22 Calle de la Paz.

Dec 19 i2

Mrs. Jane Traynor,
STRAW BONNET MAKER,

BEGS leave to acquaint her friends and the public in general that she still continues to clean Straw and Leghorn Bonnets at her residence Calle Tucuman, No. 91.

Straw and Tuscan Bonnets cleaned and turned in the neatest manner, and all kind of fancy straws; also, gentelmen's Leghorn and Chili hats on the most moderate terms.

Ladies Bonnets.

Of crape, Just received an elegant assortment from Europe, in the Calle de la Victoria No. 33.

D 16 i1

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

December 19.—*Wind S.S.E.*
No arrivals or sailings.

December 20.—*Wind E.*
No arrivals or sailings.

December 21.—*Wind E.*
No arrivals or sailings.

December 22.—*Wind N.*

Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Ribotti, from Montevideo 21st inst. at 6 p. m.

Passengers.—Messicurs J. B. Prelig, Alexander Campbell and sister, Miss Louisa Leite, and 30 others.

December 23.—*Wind N., at noon changed to N.N.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

December 24—*Wind S., at noon changed to S.S.E.*

No arraivals or sailings.

December 25.—*Wind N., in the afternoon changed to N.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

December 13.

French war steamer Grondeur, Lieut. Druilhet, from Las Vacas 12th inst.

Spanish brig Cuakero, J. Alzina, from Barcelona 12th October.

British barque Sultana, H. Longmuir, from Liverpool 13th October.

British brigantine Cæsarea, John Abraham, from Cadiz 11th October.

December 14.

French barque Jules, P. Chedin, from Rio Grande 2nd instant.

December 15.

American frigate Columbia, 44 guns, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Rousseau.

Spanish brig Juno, J. Domenech, from Barcelona 13th September and Malaga 6th October.

Sardinian schooner brig Sol, M. Mells, from St. Catherine's 4th inst.

French barque Adéle et Julie, L. Visigner, from Havre 22nd September.

Hamburg barque Magdalena, Afolck, from Cape de Verds 24th October and Rio Janeiro 28th ult.

American barque Mason Barney, F. Scott, from New York 3rd October.

British brig Trio, J. Winters, from Cadiz 16th October.

Danish brigantine Heitfeld, Meitzen, from the Island of Mayo 29th October.

December 15.

Sardinian brig Nerina, B. Vinello, from Santos 30th November.

December 16.

French brigantine of war Agata, Lieut. Morier, from the Uruguay river.

December 18.

French schooner Jeune Berthe, M. D'Almeida, from St. Maloes 2nd October.

December 19.

H. B. M's. packet Dolphin, 3 guns, Lieut. Wm. S. Miller, hence 18th inst.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

December 15.

British barque William Piele, J. Sprott, for Liverpool.

British barque Wolga, J. Brown, for Cork.

Belgian brig Infatigable, Richners, for Antwerp.

Kniphausen barque Elizabeth, D. J. Hung, for Antwerp.

December 19.

Sardinian brig San José, S. Sandi, for Marseilles and Genoa.

December 20.

Portuguese corvette Iris, 22 guns, Captain J. J. Andrada, for Rio Janeiro.

Spanish barque Bella Dolores, J. B. Cazariego, for Santander.

Spanish brig Florentino, J. Maristani, for Havana

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope.
FRENCH—Sloop of war Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.
SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.
Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Lieut. Riboty.
BRAZILIAN—Brigantine Argos, 6 guns, Lieut. F. X. D'Alcantara.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

Dec. 19.—The sloop mentioned in our last returned from the northward and anchored close to the blockaders.

Dec. 21—A launch from the Firebrand sailed this day apparently for Colonia.

Dec. 23.—The small sloop which arrived on the 19th sailed this day apparently for Colonia.

This day (26th inst.) completes the 448th day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday..................68
Sunday..................69
Monday..................72
Tuesday..................75
Wednesday..................74
Thursday..................76
Friday..................76

According to a statement of the administration of the Sinking Fund lately published, the end of the present year will witness the following results:—

	4 per cents.	6 per cents.
Stock issued since its establishment in 1821	$2,000,000	52,360,000
Do. redeemed, including about 1,000,000 unclaimed and belonging to pious foundations which only receive the interest.....	930,923 4¼	35,698,479 7¼
Do. in circulation..........	$1,069,076 3¾	16,661,520 ¾

As the amount redeemed this year, notwithstanding that stock was nearly at par, was $87,728 4 4 per cents, and $2,812,140 6 per cents, it will not require more than 5 years at most totally to extinguish the domestic consolidated debt. Such a result, obtained in the midst of wars and rumours of wars, speaks volumes for the wisdom and uprightness of the government under which it has been achieved.

The accounts of the mint for 1845, having been only lately audited, were not published before this week. It will suffice to cite one fact to shew the confidence placed in the purity of the administration of this establishment. In 1845 the private deposits alone amounted to $ 129,875 6 specie, and $ 15,370,247 4½ currency, without reckoning the balance remaining over from 1844.

The sinking of the foundation for the wall to be raised along the *Alameda* or Public Promenade was commenced on the 21st inst. The work, we hear, is to be carried on with spirit, a large quantity of materials having been already collected for the purpose.

Advertisements.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.

THE Undersigned having taken the house No 6 Calle de la Piedad (half a square from the Alameda) offers superior accommodation with board, and every attendance, and hopes from the attention which will be paid to the comforts of those who favor him with their patronage, and from the suitable locality of the house for Gentlemen in business, and Captains of vessels, to give general satisfaction.

HUGH WHITE.

No. 90 Calle Catedral.

WILFRID LATHAM & Co. have Removed from 12 Calle del Perú to the above residence.

Wanted,

A Steward or butler. None need apply without good recommendations as regards his abilities and character. Apply at 69 Calle Reconquista. Dec. 5. 12

For New York,

(To sail on the 1st January next,)
The coppered and copperfastened American barque

"Susan W. Lind,"

Capt. John Deering,

OF 263 tons register, only one year old, and now lying at the port of Montevideo, will sail for the above port at or about the said time—she has likewise fine accommodation for passengers.

For terms apply to

Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.,
Calle Reconquista, No. 69.

Required

For the management of an extensive sheep establishment 20 leagues south of Buenos Ayres, for a term of years, from the 1st of January 1847; a person of capacity and experience, either to have an interest by investment, or simply, on shares of the produce and natural increase, or on a salary, as may be considered most expedient. Those considering themselves competent, who can present the necessary security and reference, can apply in the form of a proposal addressed to H. P. S. at No. 59 Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Public Baths.

THE Bathing Establishment in Calle de la Piedad, No. 134 will be reopened on the 18th inst. Cold, hot, and shower baths, may be had daily until 11 o'clock at night. The attention which will be paid to the cleanliness of the linen, &c., and purity of the water to be made use of, and every thing regarding the attendance of persons favouring the Establishment, will be observed by those who may frequent it. Improvements have been made in the premises in order to furnish greater convenience to the public. Persons who may deign to patronize the establishment will be served to their satisfaction. A separate department, furnished with every convenience, has been allotted for the use of ladies, who will be waited upon by persons corresponding to the delicacy of the sex.

PRICES— { For ten baths....$90.
For single do. .... 10.

October 13th, 1846.

BAASCH'S CLOTHING STORE,

Calle de Cangallo, No, 45.

JULIUS BAASCH in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received, takes this opportunity of announcing that he has laid in an extensive and carefully selected stock of hosiery and haberdashery which has been purchased under particularly favorable circumstances, and which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices, so low that he feels confident they cannot be undersold by any other house.

Julius Baasch would especially call attention to the following list of goods: gentlemen's French silk hats, of excellent quality, French and English summer coats, jackets, &c., &c., a choice selection of gloves and hosiery, gentlemen's boots, half boots, North American pegged and French ditto, linen and cotton shirts, printed ditto, cloth and straw caps of all sizes, gentlemen's cloth, prunella, &c., shoes, a splendid assortment of cravats of all descriptions, and various other articles, which he invites his customers to inspect.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish..........	346	á	348	each,
Do. Patriot..........	345	á	346	do.
Plata, macuquina..........	18	á	20	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish..........	20	á	21	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones..	20	á	21	do.
Six per cent. Stock..........	95	á	98	
Exchange on England...	2½	á	2¾d.	nominal.
Do. France......	32			cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro..	at par.			per patacon.
Do. Montevideo..	do.			per cent. prem
Do. United States	19	á	20	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	53	á	56	per pesada.
Do. France..........	45	á	48	do.
Do. North America	37	á	38	do.
Do. Spain..........	45	á	50	do.
Do. salted..........	41	á	44	do.
Do. Horse..........	24	á	25	do. each
Calf skins..........	45	á	50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common..........	24	á	25	per dozen
Do. fine..........	30	á	33	do.
Deer skins..........	without price			
Goat skins..........	do.			do.
Nutria skins..........	4½	á	5	nominal
Chinchilli skins..........	without price			
Horse hair, short..........	42	á	43	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed..........	48	á	55	do.
Do. long..........	110	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed.....	17	á	19	do.
Do. picked..........	without price			do.
Do. shorn from skins......	do.			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty..........	14	á	30	do.
Tallow, pure..........	without price			do.
Do. raw..........	15	á	17	do.
Do. with grease..........	19	á	20	do.
Jerked beef..........	none.			per quintal.
Horns, mixed..........	200	á	250	per thousand
Do. Ox..........	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones..........	without price			do.
Hide cuttings..........	8	á	9	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white.......	without price			
Do. black..........	10	á	11	do.
Salted tongues..........	8	á	9	per dozen.
Salt, on board..........	none.			per fanega
Discount..........	1½	á	2	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 360 dollars
The lowest price 326 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2¾d. The lowest 2½d.
Doubloons 73 shillings.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.